

TITLED ENGLISH WRITERS

THE LITERARY CAREER MODISH WITH ENGLISH WOMEN.

Dozens of Them Have Published Books or Contribute to Newspapers or Periodicals. Five Women Who Are in the Public Eye Literary Social Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Women who a few years ago were quite satisfied to golf and hunt and play cards are now striving to achieve literary careers. Country house parties this year generally include at least one titled author who is glad to read from her own works after dinner or at the

Lord Almaral, has just begun her literary career, having recently published a version of Turpin's "Madame Royale," which has met with some success. The Marchioness Townshend has lately sent forth a slim little book of "Maxims and Musings." Most of the savings in it are rather incoherent, but a few contain grains of worldly wisdom in fresh form. Some of them are as follows: "If you cannot marry the man you love, be sure to marry the man who loves you." "Very often a cup of tea means a reservoir of scandal." "People are very often shortsighted because they have a long memory." Lady Townshend is pretty and blond, with clouds of fluffy hair and large blue eyes. She affects the aesthetic in dress,



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LADY DOROTHY NEVILLE.

tea hour, and an evening's conversation inevitably turns to the joys of writing and the sweetens of success. The man who wants to tell of the day's sport is no longer popular with the fair sex in England. He must have read Lady So and So's novel or the Duchess of This and That's book of travels to be heard.

Five titled women who have recently been successful in securing public attention for their work are Lady Dorothy Neville, the Marchioness Townshend, Lady Theodora Davidson, Lady Angela Forbes, and Lady Archibald Campbell.

Lady Dorothy Neville's second volume of reminiscences is an interesting book by an experienced writer. Lady Neville is a daughter of the brilliant Horace Walpole, Third Earl of Orford. She has travelled much and met interesting people the world over, so her reminiscences are full of anecdotes told in a kindly spirit by an old lady who feels tolerance and sympathy with all her fellow creatures. Lady Neville spends much of her time in her country home in Kent, where she interests herself in her gardens and orchards.

Lady Theodora Davidson, a sister of

and serves tea on Sunday afternoons to poets and playwrights, on which occasions she garbs herself in flowing robes of delicate tulle.

Lady Archibald Campbell has figured as a writer for some time. She published first a treatise on "Philosophic Harmony in Color Groupings," then a book "Rainbow Music." Lately she has been writing dramatic articles and articles on Highland lore.

Lady Campbell's mother was the famous Mrs. Calverley, whose portrait hangs in disrepair, but she has plenty of imagination and believes in her ankles. She too is by way of being aesthetic and has a sort of salon. She is a graceful woman, with a pale skin and jet black hair, and is the original of ideas in the novel of that name by Mrs. Sarah Grand, whose great friend she is.

Lady Violet Greville, Lady Helen Forbes, and Lady Margaret Sackville have long been known to literary fame in England through journalism, poetry and novel writing.

Lady Townshend has published several novels, the last of which appeared a short time ago. It is called "The House of

your stomach a creature of habit; feed it regularly and it will reward you by digesting its food, leaving nothing for fat. "Don't get into the way of thinking that everything that tastes good is fattening. Potatoes are starchy, but they will not fatten you if you do not mix them with other foods.

"Hint for appetizing meals: nothing is so discouraging as to be compelled to eat things you do not crave.

"Follow a regular routine for keeping down your weight, then you will never have to reduce.

"Cultivate the gentle art of vegetarianism; meat fattens.

"Be careful about liquids, they fatten. "Know yourself; this especially refers to one's idiosyncrasies. One woman fattens on chocolate, another grows stout on the yolks of eggs, a third puts on half a pound a day under the genial influence of 5 o'clock tea and cake. Know what fattens you.

"Get weighed at least once a day.

"Green foods do not fatten, the chances are that you will not stay fat, and they have the merit of satisfying the stomach.

"Sugar does not fatten all persons, but there are few that do not get stout upon corn either fresh or tinned, the same is true of certain kinds of peas and beans.

"Every man can eat toast, and if it is made a vehicle for hashed meats it becomes an excellent article of food for the one who wants to keep down her weight.

"Don't drink with your meals; but if you must drink, then eat less.

"Get in the habit of eating less and your stomach after a while will feel just as satisfied as in the days when you ate full meals.

"These were some of the food ideas impressed on members of the Slim Club. But the main thing was exercise.

"The best time to exercise is right after a meal. If you can't take your exercise then you can at least stand for half an hour. This has become a classic in the way of exercising.

"At the summer hotels last summer the women stood for half an hour in the parlor or on the piazza, at Newport they varied it by walking about the grounds; at Mary Anderson's country estate at Old Broadway, England, the guests are taken after dinner out to a little coffee house, and here they can stand or sit as they see their coffee, but the journey there is something in the way of exercise.

"Exercising after meals doesn't mean that you've got to roll tennis or play tennis or go golfing. It means that you must walk rapidly or stand or in some way exercise your muscles.

"There are more vigorous exercises also. Among them now the exercise of walking fast first place. Do you know how to sway?

"Open the window wide, stand in front of it, lift your right arm as high as you can and describe a circle with it. The motion is much the same as though you were whitewashing the ceiling but a little

more rotary. Swing the arm around in a circle holding the left hand on the hip.

"Repeat this with the other hand. Don't stop even if you find yourself losing your balance; all the more reason why you should persevere. Losing one's balance means really that one is too stout; slim persons seldom do lose balance.

"The next move in swaying is to lay both hands on your hips. Put your palms on your hips and let your middle fingers point at each other. Now close your eyes and sway.

"The point about closing your eyes is this: If you see what you are doing, whether you are swaying, the chances are that you will not stay fat, and they have the merit of satisfying the stomach.

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that is beautiful in a woman's figure. The looser the waist is forced the easier it is to get the weight down. The woman who compresses her waist grows stout.

"When you are swaying think happy thoughts. It has been discovered that stout people are the scrappers, thin persons are the good natured ones.

"Wear heels. People who discard heels always lose their figure.

"Try the new hopscotch exercise now practised in English gymnasiums. Here are the directions:

"First day. Stand on your right foot as long as you can do so comfortably, repeat this exercise standing on the left foot. Alternate, first standing on one foot, then on the other, don't wobble.

"Second day. Stand on your right foot, take the heel of the left shoe in your hand, stand this way as long as you can. Reverse, stand on your left foot, take the heel of your right shoe in your hand, stand as long as you can without tipping over.

"Third day. Stand on your right foot in your stocking feet, then on your left foot. Reverse, stand on your left foot, then on your right foot, stand as long as you can without tipping over.

"Fourth day. Stand on your right foot, grab your left foot around the ankle and stand. Reverse, do the same thing with the right foot, standing on the left foot. Reverse, do the same thing with the left foot, standing on the right foot.

"Fifth day. Stand on your right foot, grab your left ankle in your left hand and hop until you have kicked the ball. Reverse, do the same thing with your left foot.

"Sixth day. Instead of the ball take a flat object, one that does not roll easily. Stand on your right foot and hop along until you have kicked the object. Reverse, do the same thing with your left foot.

"Seventh day. Go through the maneuvers, taking care to have some definite object in view. In the English gymnasiums they have a horizontal golf course. The pupils drive a small stone over a certain set of links. The exercise of hopping always on one foot is a fine thing for the eye and figure. But while doing this one must always have plenty of fresh air, for the air helps to reduce the weight.

Women who try to reduce in a temperate room, with the door closed, will find that they fail to accomplish results. The pupils drive a small stone over a certain set of links. The exercise of hopping always on one foot is a fine thing for the eye and figure. But while doing this one must always have plenty of fresh air, for the air helps to reduce the weight.

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Carda" and is in a way an imitation of Ouida. All the men in it are superbly handsome and virile, while the women are delicately beautiful and very good, except where they are adventuresome. Then they are very wicked.

A description of two of the women in the King of Bavaria's gallery of beauty at Munich. Her husband is Sir Archibald Campbell. She has always interested herself in everything connected with plays and writing. She was the original of pastoral plays in England and took part in one of the first outdoor performances of "As You Like It" which was given on the lawn of Pope's villa at Twickenham.

Lady Angela Forbes, a sister of the Duchess of Sutherland, has recently gone

people who scarcely know of the great world beyond their country, and she tells delightful tales of their doings and sayings, as well as weaving their ancient legends and folklore into interesting stories. She spends but little time in London. Unlike her sister, Lady Constance Stuart Richardson, she is not interested in sport, nor has she any desire to come before the public, so she often writes under a nom de plume.

The Duchess of Leeds has published several books, among them "Pan's Memory" and "A Day in the South." Her style occasionally leaves something to be desired, but what Lady Troubridge can do. The lady who loves the villain is described as follows: "She was slender, straight and tall, with delicately



Photo by Lafayette, Ltd., London.
LADY ANGELA FORBES.

in for journalism, having exhausted the fascinations of a fashionable and expensive flower shop she started a few years ago. She is contributing to a number of the women's magazines with which England abounds.

These five women, who are in the public eye at present, are only a few of the titled ladies who have placed their literary efforts on the market in the last few years. Some of the work of the titled authors has been well worth publishing, and some of it, alas, could only win favor among these people in Great Britain who still believe that whatever a person of title does must be well done.

The Countess of Cromarty has been for some time an enthusiastic and eager writer of poems and stories. She lives away up in the very north of Scotland among the hills and in the midst of a

pretty lines of face and throat and delightful hair curling in tendrils on her forehead and rippling in irregular waves over her head.

The heroines of the book, who afterward become a duchess as a reward of her virtues, differed only in one respect from the unwise girl who fastened her affections on the villain. Lady Troubridge describes the future duchess thus: "She was slender, straight and seemed tall, with delicately pretty lines of face and throat and delightful hair curling in tendrils over her forehead and rippling in large regular waves over her head."

Thus the difference between the wise and the foolish young woman was that the head of the one bore regular waves, and that of the other irregular waves, which was quite according to their characters.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

The women of Maryland have started a new paper called the *Voter*. Miss Mary Johnston is among the contributors to the first issue.

Mrs. Rose Terry of Cadillac, Mich., has gone to Klamath Falls, Ore., to take entire charge of a large electric lighting plant. Mrs. Terry is said to be the first woman in this country to be entrusted with such a responsibility.

Mrs. E. Campbell Foote has been elected president of the Women's Chess Club of New York. The other officers elected at the last annual meeting, which took place on the Hotel Martha Washington, were Miss Frances Peters, vice-president, Miss Emily Somers Haines, secretary and Mrs. William Gordon Ver Planck, treasurer.

Miss Maude D. Headley has been appointed to succeed Miss Emily W. Dinwiddie as secretary of the temperance house committee of the Charity Organization Society. She is a graduate of De Paul University and of the New York School of Philanthropy. Miss Dinwiddie resigned the secretaryship to become supervisor of the temperance belonging to Trinity Corporation. She has under her charge 324 dwelling houses.

Mrs. Maude Wood Park, who has just returned from an extended trip through Japan, gave a talk before the Equal Suffrage Association in Boston the other day on "The Women of Japan."

"Well educated girls have to be trained in the etiquette of two civilizations, learning how to do everything from serving tea upward in the Japanese and the Western style," she said. "It was a very pretty sight to see a band of little Japanese in kimono dancing the Highland fling. Japanese girls, to-day are receiving splendid athletic and industrial training and good teaching in music, literature and art, but they learn almost no mathematics and get no training that will develop their reasoning faculties."

Lady Stout, wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand, has written for an English publication an article strongly in favor of equal suffrage.

"The suffrage in New Zealand caused no revolution, either political or domestic," declares Lady Stout. "The statement that women do not exercise the franchise is only applicable to that class who spend their time in amusement. The proportion of women voting to men is 25 to 80. There are only 10,000 adults in the Dominion whose names are not on the rolls."

"The number of divorces in New Zealand is not large, though our fees are so reasonable that poor people are able to sue for divorce, and unfairness alone is sufficient cause for divorce, in the case of both men and women."

"Primary education is free, compulsory and secular, and under the control of the State. All primary church schools are under Government inspection and

examination, but no grant is given by the State for denominational education, except a half times and the women's societies and the papers are urging a discontinuance of child labor on farms before and after school hours. We have special children's courts in which cases against children are heard in private.

Women visit us to persons and women inspectors safeguard the conditions for women prisoners. There are also women inspectors of the mental hospitals and the maternity homes are under the control of women doctors. There are few women office holders. We seem to be able to get what we want by our vote.

"Instead of being regarded as a matter for any municipal office, but women seldom avail themselves of the opportunity. As we are all so busy in our public duties that can be performed by men elected by our votes. There are, however, several women who fill such positions to the benefit of the community. Instead of being regarded as a matter of public habits as a result of suffrage, New Zealand women have developed a much higher standard of womanhood and the duties and obligations of motherhood."

"The Methodical Man. Glad When a Holiday Is Over and He Can Get Back to Routine."

"I don't like holidays," said the methodical man; "they interfere with my work. I recognize fully the fact that days off, days of abstinence from labor, are necessary for our bodily and mental welfare."

"I take a day off weekly, my day being Sunday, but for many years I have worked on every other day in the week regardless of holidays. Anything that breaks in on me in this observance is disturbing."

"To begin with, we get up and have breakfast an hour later than usual. There's an hour lost for me. And then on holidays we have dinner in the middle of the day, this being a further disruption of our usual routine, and then who can work after a leisurely holiday dinner? And then, besides, the holiday atmosphere of the day is changed."

"I am glad to have a day over on the right hand to a more business-like and to get back to work in my systematic, orderly, methodical way. It is in work in my regular, accustomed manner that I find my great pleasure, with my regular recurring day of rest on Sunday. Even after that day I am glad to take up work again, and I have no use at all for holidays."

"King's Glove Hand. George's custom of appearing with his right hand gloved and the other bare has been origin in something more than a mere whim of fashion. The wearing of a glove on the right hand is a custom of the survival of the fittest, when the sovereign's touch was held to be a certain cure for all kinds of diseases, especially smallpox."

In the days when the sovereign's touch was customary for hundreds of sick men and mendicants of all kinds to be laid out in the courtyard of royal palaces, waiting the healing touch of the sovereign of the Lord, monarchs found it necessary to wear a glove in order to escape infection. This arose the habit which during modern times has passed into a day of rest on Sunday, the significance of which has long been forgotten by the majority of people."

"Death From Mispaint. From the London Globe. A book of anecdotes of famous physicians by Gustav Hochstetter and Georg Zander has been issued in Berlin. Dr. Martin Hertz is credited with saying to a patient who read medical books diligently in order to prescribe for himself: 'Be careful, my friend. Some day you'll die of a misprint.'"

"Prof. Langenbeck, in speaking of the importance of the human face, said: 'The human face may be divided into three parts: the forehead and the other two are the nose and the mouth.'"

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CLUB TO TRAVEL AND SELL

SOUTHERN YOUNG WOMEN WITH A BUSINESS ALL THEIR OWN.

Make Their Articles at Home and Take Times a Year One or Two of Them to a City to Sell. Headquarters at a Woman's Club When Needed.

"Last year our club cleared nearly \$1,000, and besides four of our members travelled more than they ever had before in their lives before," a young woman whose home is in a small village in Northwestern State told the reporter.

"It was about three years ago that we began to work out the idea of a club that is a lot of satisfaction and travel around and sell their own work and materials have to be passed on by a committee composed not of club members but of older women."

"When our club began each girl made whatever she wanted to. If she preferred to send in an embroidered shirtwaist or a crocheted mat it was examined and if the materials and work were what they should be we put it in our stock and took it with us to sell. I had charge of things on that first trip and it wasn't long before I realized that something, besides the quality of material and the perfection of the work had to be taken into consideration. That something was demand. We had great demand for some of the articles I have mentioned and next to none for others. Crocheted work, I am sure, we brought back more than half the crocheted shawls, hoods and hats that we took away with us, but not a child's dress nor a set of hand made underwear. Instead we had orders enough to keep the makers busy for several weeks."

"Of course this was discouraging to the girls who were fond of crocheting worsted, but as we were all in the club to make money they went to work on articles for which we had found a demand. The result was that on the second year we had more money was brought back and fewer articles left over. This has been the result after each trip. The first trip taken for the purpose of selling our work was to the city nearest us, just fifty-six miles by rail. That first time we showed our work in the parlor of the largest hotel. Since then on each trip we have gone to the women's club."

"Now we send notices to each member of the club as well as to all who have bought of us on previous visits. These notices give the dates and a list of the articles, as far as possible, that we expect to show. They are sent out one month in advance, and the week before our arrival our dates are posted on the bulletin board of the club. Where there is a large women's club in a city we go to its home if possible. Unfortunately not many women's clubs have city homes, so we are forced to go to hotels to show our work. In this case we try to get in one where women prefer to lunch or dine. I mean women means."

"When possible we buy all materials wholesale. These are bought by the club and each member is allowed as much as she wants at wholesale rates. This is a great saving, especially when before we formed the club each girl bought her materials from the village store or had sent from New York by mail. Besides this gets us much better grades of goods and enables us to duplicate an article exactly when needed."

"Membership is not limited. We have no dues, and very few rules outside of offering only first class work. Each member is to have her turn at going on the trips. The trips are made four times a year. Of course every member would have liked to come along, but we had decided to select them alphabetically when the first trip was made. In this case that plan I am here at my own expense, though I must say that I earned the money through the club."

"All expenses of selling are taken out of our earnings before the profits are divided."

"So many of our new members live in the country that we joke about the village being our headquarters. Certainly we have two meetings a year and at these select the committees which are to receive the work, buy and deliver materials and attend to the details of getting the success started on a trip of the time scheduled. Although some of our members have to come as far as twenty miles to those yearly meetings few of them ever miss."

"BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES. Qualities Which Prevent Their Being Counterfeited Successfully."

About the year 1819 a great outcry was raised against the Bank of England for not adopting a style of note that could not be imitated and at the same time preventing the sacrifice of life which at that period was common, the punishment for forgery being death. The subject at last became so pressing that the government appointed commissioners to investigate the cause of the nuisance.

For some time the cause of the nuisance was debated and whether a note could be devised whereby their forging of bank notes might be prevented.

Previous to this investigation the directors of the bank had been endeavoring to counter the evil many plans having been submitted to them, all of which they were obliged to reject, says the *Scientific American*.

The bank placed before the committee 150 different projects that had been recommended for adoption and seventy varieties of paper made by way of experiment. The result of all this labor was the bank note of today.

The color of the paper is peculiar and cannot be imitated exactly by counterfeiters except at great expense. The combined thickness and strength of the paper are also unique. It is made in sheets large enough for two notes, but note before it is sized weighs about eight-tenths of a gram and then if doubled it is strong enough to suspend a weight of about six pounds.

The texture of the paper is also peculiar. It has a crisp feel, invariably the same, and soon the crispness of the paper is readily detected by the touch alone. Then the wire mark impressed in the making by a frame, costly to make and difficult to use, is practically a masterpiece of art.

Each note has thin, rough edges, but not to be produced by any mechanical cutting paper that is not devised by the bank. The rough edges of the paper are printed in damp with water in the ink used in the plate printing is made of black ink, which contains a large quantity of the finest and bluest of the German grape ground with linseed oil. This ink has a peculiar and deep shade of black, common black having been tinted with blue or red.

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